

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

ROSS & ROSSER, Publishers.

MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

VOLUME 1 NUMBER 17

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

A square is Twelve lines of this size type—equal to about 100 words of manuscript.

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THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE, - - - OCTOBER 16,

THE EMANCIPATION BATTLE.

GIVEN TO FOUR MILLIONS OF NEGROES, BY THE
REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Another Great Ball is soon to be
De like of which you never did see,
De bids is out, I'm a son a few,
De guests I know, and so do you,
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De first on de list is Mistah Snow,
And de next is Jeemes and Dinah Crow;
Chalk and ivory! heels and shins!
White man wait till de dance begins!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Pompey Smash and his lady fair!
You may bet your life dey will be here!
And Mistah Ducklegs—bully for de
Such a gizzard foot you never did see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

And Gumbo Squash, wid his bressed grin,
His curling hair and his ebo shirt—
De King ob Hearts will come to de Ball,
Let de gulls look out for dare fock-shuns all!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

Old Uncle Ned, fro down dat hoe!
And Dinah, drop dat kitchen dough!
All Dixie's free, wid nof in de
But to dance all night, and all day too.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

De white trash have nof in to say,
De work! work! and de taxes pay;
While de bressed darkeys dance dere fill,
Let de white trash foot de fiddler's bill!
Lubly Rosa! Sambo come!
Don't you hear de banjo?
Tum! Tum! Tum!

White Men! White Men! Sure as you're born,
De crows are going to take your corn!
They surround your fields on every tree,
And they blacken the sky as far as we see.
Lubly Rosa! Sambo stay!
In de land of Dixie!
Far away.

Artemus Ward on de War.
If Stonewall Jackson wud get religion and
come over to our side, I'll give him ten dol
lars a month out of my own pocket.
We hear very much, too much, about great
plans of battle. The only plan of battle
should be—*to lickem*.

Unless there's different management right
off, de American Eagle will have to dis
guise himself as a Shanghai Rooster, and
make tracks for Canada; while de Goddess
of Liberty will have to go out doin' gen'ral
house work at two dollars a week.

As for Pope, I can only say that I like
his poetry a good deal better than I do his
gen'ralship.

A hansom young gal in our town was sot
up with one night by a noble young spec
imen of de true American, with scissors in
his pocket—I mean de young gal's mother
and de young gal's mother hearin' suthin pop
arose from her couch under an impression
that her oldest boy, who was given to frisky
ness, was holding a wild revel on root beer
in de west room. But on openin' de door,
she disskivered it was huggin' and kissin'
which had awoken her from her peaceful
repose.

My daughter, O my daughter! this fond
parrick did cry; "Oh! That I should live to
see this doing in my house!"

"I know, my dear mother," this sweet vil
lage maiden did unto her mother quickly re
ply, "that it is quite improper, but it is *orful*
soother!"

So the subscriber isn't quite sure that it's
right to speak so freely as this about public
affairs, but it kinder soother him to do it.

A SCRAP OF SECRET HISTORY.—We sup
pose it to be a fact that four members of the
cabinet signed a written communication to
the President stating that unless General
McClellan were deprived of his command
they would resign. Apparently in conse
quence of this demand and through his
body-guard were sent away from him on the
afternoon of Saturday, August 30, and he
was left without a solitary private soldier,
even for an orderly. He was so left until
Tuesday, September 2, when President Lin
coln went to him and said that unless he
took command of the army the government
was gone. If the occurrences we have re
cited really took place, as we suppose they
did, they probably form the most curious
and remarkable chapter in the secret history
of the war, and perhaps the most extraor
inary instance of sudden depression and prom
pt elevation that ever occurred to a military
commander.—New York World.

It will be traitorous to suppose that Mr.
Greely's twenty millions do not endorse the
President's emancipation edict.

Important Correspondence.

We take the following from the Harri
sburg Patriot and Union, of October 6:

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 27, 1862.
HON. W. BIGLER.—Dear Sir: The Hon. L.
W. Hall, at present the candidate of the Re
publican party for the State Senate in this
district, in the course of his address to the
people on the evening of the 22nd instant,
stated that some Republican members of
the United States Senate had voted for the
Crittenden Compromise, and some voted
against it, and that it would have been car
ried had all the Southern men voted for it,
or words to that effect. He also complained
that certain Senators from the Cotton States
had withheld their votes on the Clark
amendment, by which the Crittenden Com
promise was defeated.

As you were a member of the United
States Senate at the time, and acted a con
spicuous part in favor of that and other
measures of adjustment during the memora
ble session of 1850 and 1861, and must be
very familiar with the facts, we respectfully
request that you furnish us, for public use,
a brief history of the proceedings of the Sen
ate on the resolutions familiarly known as the
Crittenden Compromise, and of the surround
ing circumstances. JAS. T. LEONARD,
and 35 others.

CLEARFIELD, Sept. 29, 1862.
GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your let
ter, and with pleasure proceed to comply
with your request. In doing this, I shall
endeavor to be brief, though it must be ob
vious that any thing like a full history of
the proceedings of the United States Senate
on the resolutions familiarly known as the
Crittenden Compromise, and the occurrences
incident thereto, can not be compressed into
a very short story.

You can all bear me witness that in the
addresses I have made to the people, since
my retray from the Senate, I have not
sought to press this subject on their consid
eration in any party light; I have held that
the Government and country must be saved,
no matter whose folly and madness had im
periled them; that we should first extinguish
the flames that are consuming our national
fabric, and afterward look up and punish the
incendiary who had applied the torch; but,
as the subject has been brought before this
community by a distinguished member of
the Republican party, for partisan ends, and
statements made inconsistent with the rec
ord, it is eminently proper that the facts—
at least all the essential facts—should be
given to the public.

It is not true that some Republican mem
bers of the Senate supported the "Crittenden
Compromise" and some opposed it. They
opposed it throughout and without an excep
tion. Their efforts to defeat it were in the
usual shape of postponements and amend
ments, and it was not until within a few
hours of the close of the session that a di
rect vote was had on the proposition itself.

On the 14th of January, they cast a united
vote against its consideration, and on the
15th they did the same thing, in order to
consider the Pacific Railroad Bill.

But the first test vote was had on the 17th
day of January, on the motion of Mr. Clark,
of New Hampshire, to strike out the Critten
den proposition, and insert certain resolu
tions of his own, the only object manifestly
being the defeat of the former. The yeas
and nays on this vote were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham,
Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon,
Doollittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster,
Grimes, Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Sim
mons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Turnbull, Wade,
Wilkinson and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg,
Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Fitch, Green,
Latham, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk,
Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury and
Sebastian—23.

So Mr. Clark's amendment prevailed and
the Crittenden proposition was defeated.

On the announcement of this result the
whole subject was laid on the table.

This was the vote on which some six or
eight Senators from the Cotton States with
held their votes, and of this I shall speak
hereafter.

It is true that within a few hours after
these proceedings, as though alarmed about
the consequences of what had been done,
Senator Cameron moved a reconsideration
of the vote by which the Crittenden propo
sition was defeated.

This motion came up for consideration on
the 18th, and to the amazement of every
body not in the secret, Senator Cameron
voted against his own motion, and was joined
by every other Senator of his party.—
The vote is recorded on page 443 of 1st vol.
Congressional Globe, and is as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bigler, Bragg,
Bright, Clingman, Crittenden, Douglas, Fitch,
Green, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson of Arkansas,
Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Lane, La
than, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk,
Powell, Pugh, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian
and Slidell—27.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Baker, Bingham,
Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon,
Doollittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes,
Hale, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons,
Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, Wigfall, Wilkin
son and Wilson—24.

This vote was regarded by many as con
clusive against the Crittenden proposition,
for the reason that the Republican Senators,
after full deliberation and consultation, had
cast a united vote against it. I shall never
forget the appearance and bearing of that
venerable patriot, John J. Crittenden, on
the announcement of this result. His heart
seemed full to overflowing with grief, and
his countenance bore the unmistakable marks
of anguish and despair. The motion of
Senator Cameron to reconsider had inspired
him with hope, strong hope; but the united
vote of the Republican Senators against his
proposition showed him too clearly that his
efforts were vain.

The final vote was taken directly on agree
ing to the Crittenden proposition on the 31
of March, one day before the final adjourn
ment of Congress, and is recorded on page
1405 of the Congressional Globe, second part.
On this vote every Democrat and every
Southern Senator—inuding Mr. Wigfall,
who voted against the reconsideration of
Mr. Clark's amendment—voted for the pro

position, and every Republican against it.

As for the Cotton State Senators who
withheld their votes on the 16th of January,
so that Mr. Clark's amendment might pre
vail, I have certainly no apology to make
for their mischievous and wicked conduct
on that or any other occasion, but if they are
blameworthy for withholding their votes and
not sustaining the Crittenden proposition,
what shall we say of the Republican Sena
tors who, at the same time, cast a solid vote
against it, as I have already shown. It was
no half-way business with them—they aimed
directly at its final defeat. Some of the
Southern Senators, on the other hand, who
had withheld their votes on the 16th—
Messrs. Slidell, Hemphill and Johnson, of
Arkansas—by the 18th had repented their
error, and cast their votes to reconsider and
give the compromise proposition, but the
Republicans persisted in their hostility to
the end.

Nor is it true that the votes of the Cotton
State Senators, with those of all the other
Southern Senators and those of all the
Northern Democrats, could have saved and
secured the Crittenden Compromise. They
could have given a majority, but everybody
knows that the Constitution requires a vote
of two thirds to submit amendments to the
Constitution for the ratification of the States.
These could not be had without eight or ten
Republican votes. But suppose the Constitu
tion did not so require, what could it have
availed to have adopted a settlement by a
mere party vote? It was a compromise be
tween the two sections that the exigency re
quired. The Republican was the dominant
party in the North, and no compromise or
adjustment could be successful, either in
the Senate or before the people, without
their active support. They constituted one
of the parties to the issue, and it would have
been folly, worse than folly, to have at
tempted a settlement without their sanction
and support before the country.

But no one can misunderstand the real
object of the Republican orators in parading
the fact that six or eight Southern Sena
tors had, at one time, withheld their votes from
the Crittenden proposition. It is to show
that the South was not a party to it, and did
not desire a compromise, and hence the Repu
blicans are not responsible for the horrible
consequences of its failure. On this point
the testimony is very conclusive, and I shall
give it at some length, please or displease
whom it may. If Republicans choose to
take the responsibility of saying that they
were against the proposition and determined
to make no settlement, however we may la
ment their policy, no one could object to
that position, as matter of fact; but they will
forever fail to satisfy the world that the
South was not fairly committed to a settle
ment on the basis of the Crittenden propo
sition, or that the Northern Democrats would
not have compromised on that ground, had
they possessed the power to do so. I am
aware that there are plenty of Republicans
who would still spurn to settle with the
South on such conditions, and there are also
radical fanatics who would not take that
section back into the Union even on the
conditions of the Constitution. They cer
tainly can have no complaint against my
views and sentiments.

When Congress assembled in December,
1861, it was obvious to every one who was
at all willing to heed the signs of the times,
that the peace of the country was in im
minent peril; the natural consequences of
a prolonged war of extermination and recrim
ination between the extreme and imprac
ticable men of the North and the South—
The anxious inquiry was heard every where,
"What can be done to allay the agitation and
save the unity and peace of our country?"

Among those who were willing to make an
effort to compromise and settle, regardless
of sectional party or personal considerations,
consultation after consultation was held.—
The first great task was to discover whether
it was possible to bring the South up to
ground on which the North could stand.—
Many and various were the propositions and
suggestions produced. But it was finally
concluded that the proposition of the ven
erable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden),
was most likely to command the regard
and unite support in Congress and before the
people. These, together with all others of
a similar character, were referred to a select
committee, composed of the following Sena
tors:

Messrs. Crittenden, Powell, Hunter, Saw
ard, Toombs, Douglas, Collamer, Davis,
Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doollittle and Grimes—
five Southern men, five Republicans and
three Northern Democrats. The Southern
and Republican Senators were recorded as
the parties of the issue, and hence a rule
was adopted that no proposition should be
reported to the Senate as a compromise un
less it received a majority of both sides.—
All the Southern Senators, save Mr. Davis
and Mr. Toombs, were known to favor the
Crittenden proposition. On the 23d of De
cember this proposition came up for consid
eration, and it became necessary for Mes
srs. Davis and Toombs to take their positions
in regard to it, and I shall never forget the
substance of what both said, for I regarded
their course as involving the fate of the
compromise. Mr. Davis said, "that for
himself the proposition would be a bitter
pill, for he held that his constituents had
an equal right with those of any other Sen
ator to go into the common Territories and
occupy and enjoy them with whatever
might be their property at the time; but
nevertheless, in view of the great stake in
volved, if the Republican side would go
for it in good faith, he would unite with
them." Mr. Toombs expressed nearly the
same sentiments and declared that his State
would accept the proposition as a final set
tlement. Mr. Toombs also, in open Senate,
on the 7th of January, used the following
language:

"But although I insist on this perfect
equality in the Territory, yet when it was
proposed, as I now understand the Sena
tor from Kentucky to propose that the line
of 36-30 shall be extended, acknowledging and
protecting of property on the south side of
that line, for the sake of peace—permanent
peace—I said to the Committee of Thirteen,
as I say here, that with any other satisfactory
provisions I would accept it."—Page 270,
Congressional Globe, 1st.

In addition to my own testimony of what
occurred in the Committee of Thirteen, I
present extracts from speeches of Mr. Dou
glas and Mr. Pugh, bearing directly on this
point.

On the 31 of January, in the course of an
elaborate speech, Mr. Douglas used the fol
lowing language:

"If you of the Republican side are not
willing to accept this nor the proposition of
the Senator from Kentucky, play tell us
what you will do? I address the inquiry to
the Republicans alone, for the reason that in
the Committee of Thirteen, a few days ago,
every member from the South including
those from the Cotton States, (Messrs. Davis
and Toombs,) expressed their readiness to
accept the proposition of my venerable
friend from Kentucky, as a final settlement
of the controversy, if tendered and sustained
by the Republican members. Hence the sole
responsibility of our disagreement, and the
only difficulty in the way of an amicable
adjustment is with the Republican party."

These remarks were made, as well as I re
member, before a very full Senate, in the
presence of nearly, if not quite all, the Re
publican and Southern Senators, and no one
dare to dispute the facts stated.

Mr. Pugh, on the 21 day of March, in the
course of a very able speech, remarked:

"But suppose that Senator does promise
me a vote on the Crittenden proposition; I
have followed him for three months; I have
followed my honorable friend from Ken
tucky (Mr. Crittenden) for three months; I
have followed my friend, the Senator from
Pennsylvania, (Mr. Bigler) for three months;
I have voted with them on all these propo
sitions at a time when there were twelve
other Senators in this chamber on whose
votes we could rely; and what came of it
all? Did we ever get a vote on the Critten
den proposition? Never. Did we ever get
a vote on the peace conference proposition? Never. Did we ever get a vote on the bill
introduced by the Senator from Pennsylv
ania, (Mr. Bigler) to submit these propo
sitions to a vote of the people? Never. They
were not strong enough to displace the Pa
cific Railroad Bill, which stood here and
defied them in the Senate for more than a
month. They were not strong enough to
set aside this plunder bill you call a tariff.
They were not strong enough to beat a pen
sion bill one morning. For three long
months have I followed the Senator and
others, begging for a vote on these ques
tions; never could we get it—never; and now
I am to be deluded no further; and I say
that word delusion certainly in no unkind
sense to my friend.

"The Crittenden proposition has been in
dorsed by the almost unanimous vote of the
Legislature of Kentucky. It has been in
dorsed by the Legislature of the noble old
Commonwealth of Virginia. It has been
petitioned for by a larger number of electors
of the United States than any proposition
that was ever before Congress. I believe in
my heart, to-day, that it would carry an
overwhelming majority of the people of my
State; ay, sir, and of nearly every other
State in the Union. Before the Senators
from the State of Mississippi left this cham
ber, I heard one of them, who now assumes,
at least, to be President of the Southern
Confederacy, propose to accept it and to
maintain the Union if that proposition could
receive the vote it ought to receive from the
other side of the chamber. Therefore, of
all your propositions, of all your amend
ments knowing as I do, and knowing that
the historian will write it down, at any time
before the 1st of January, a two-thirds vote
for the Crittenden resolutions in this cham
ber would have saved every State in the
Union but South Carolina. Georgia would
be here by her representatives, and Louisiana
also—those two great States, which at least,
would have broken the whole column of
Secession."

Mr. Douglas, at the same time said in re
ply: "I can confirm the Senator's declara
tion that Senator Davis himself, when on
the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all
times to compromise on the Crittenden
proposition. I will go further and say that
Mr. Toombs was also ready to do so."

But if this testimony were not in exist
ence at all, do we not all know that the
great State of Virginia indorsed this propo
sition and submitted it to the other States as
a basis of a final adjustment and permanent
peace? It was this basis on which that
State called for the Peace Conference which
assembled soon thereafter.

It was also indorsed by almost the unani
mous vote of the Legislature of Kentucky,
and subsequently by those of Tennessee and
North Carolina. But it is useless to add
testimony. The Republican members of the
Senate were against the Crittenden propo
sition, and the radicals of that body were
against any and every adjustment. When
the Peace Conference had assembled, and
there was some hope of a satisfactory settle
ment, it is well known that Mr. Chandler,
Mr. Harlan and others urged their respective
Governors to send on impracticable fanatics
as Commissioners in order to defeat a com
promise.

In what I have said I have not intended to
extenuate or excuse the wickedness of the
Secessionists. Bad and impolitic as was the
policy of the Northern radicals, it fur
nished no sufficient reason for Secession,
rebellion and war; but I believed most
sincerely then, as I do now, that the acceptance
of Mr. Crittenden's proposition by one-third
of the Republicans in Congress, at the right
time, would have broken down Secession in
nearly all the States now claiming to be out
of the Union; and it might have been ac
cepted without any sacrifice of honor or
principle. So far as the common territory
of the United States was concerned, it pro
posed an equitable partition, giving the
North about 900,000 square miles and the
South about 300,000. No umpire that could
have been selected would have given the
North more. If, then, it was a material in
terest and value we were contending for,
it gave us our full share; if it was the appli
cation of a political principle the Republi
cans were struggling for, it allowed the ap
plication of their doctrine to three-fourths
of an estate that belonged to all the States
and all the people. It expressly excluded
slavery from 300,000 square miles of this

estate, and allowed it in the remaining 300,
000. The Republicans, it is true, had just
elected a President, and were about to take
possession of the Government; but still the
popular vote in the several States showed
that they were over a million of votes in the
minority of the electors of the United
States. Being a million in the minority, if
they secured the application of their prin
ciples to three-fourths of all the territory,
was that not enough? Could they not on
that have boasted of a great triumph? For
a time these arguments and considerations
seemed to have weight with the more mod
erate and conservative of the Republican
Sens. Indeed at one time I had strong
hopes of settlement. But the radicals ral
lied in force, headed by Mr. Greeley, and the
current was soon changed. We were then
met with the argument that the people in
the election of Mr. Lincoln, had decided to
exclude slavery from all the territory, and
that the members of Congress dare not at
tempt to reverse that decision. We then
determined to go as far as we could and en
deavor to overcome this obstacle; and it was to
this end, after consultation with Mr. Crittenden
and others, that I myself introduced a bill
into the Senate providing for taking the
sense of the people of the several States, on
the Crittenden proposition for the direction
of members of Congress in voting for or
against its submission for the ratification
of the States, as an amendment to the Consti
tution. This was an appeal to the source of
all political power, and would have relieved
the members of all serious responsibility.—
The vote of the representative would have
been in accordance with the votes of his con
stituents, either for or against the propo
sition. The only objection made was that it
was somewhat irregular and extraordinary.

But the same men could not make that ob
jection at present. For many extraordinary
things have since been done by their chosen
agents. I believed with the Senator of Ohio,
as I believe still, that the proposition would
have carried a majority in nearly all the
States of the Union, but it shared the fate of
all other efforts for settlement. Would to
God our country was now in the condition
it then was, and that the people could be
allowed to settle the controversy for them
selves under the lights of eighteen months'
experience of war and carnage, and countless
sacrifices of national strength and character.

Very truly, your obedient servant,
WM. BIGLER.

We make the following extract from
a speech of Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, de
livered before the Democratic State Con
vention, at Albany, N. Y., September 10th
on receiving the nomination for Governor:

At the last session, Congress not only
abolished slavery in the District of Colum
bia, but, to quiet clamorous men, an act of
Confiscation and Emancipation was passed,
which, in the opinion of leading Republi
cans, was unconstitutional and unjust. By
this act, the rebels have no property—nor
even their own lives—and they own no
slaves. But to the astonishment and dis
gust of those who believe in the policy of
statutes and proclamations, these rebels still
live and fight and hold their slaves. These
measures seem to have reanimated them.—
They have a careless reckless way of ap
propriating their lives and property, which,
by act of Congress, belong to us, in support
of their cause.

But these fanatical men have learned
that it is necessary to win a victory before
they divide the spoil—and what do they
now propose? As they cannot take the prop
erty of rebels beyond their reach they will
take the property of the loyal men of the
Border States. The violent men of this
party, as you know from experience, my
conservative Republican friend in the end
have their way. They now demand that
the President shall issue a Proclamation of
immediate and universal emancipation!—
Against whom is this to be directed?—
Not against those in rebellion, for they come
within the scope of Congress. It can only
be applied to those who have been true to
the Union and our flag. They are to be
punished for their loyalty. When we con
sider their sufferings and their cruel wrongs
at the hands of the secessionists, their reli
ance upon our faith, is not this proposal
black with ingratitude?

The scheme for an immediate emancipa
tion and general arming of the slaves
throughout the South is a proposal for the
butchery of women and children, for scenes
of lust and rapine; of arson and murder un
paralleled in the history of the world. The
horrors of the French Revolution would
become tame in comparison. Its effect
would not be confined to the walls of cities,
but there would be a wide spread scene of
horror over the vast expanse of great States,
involving alike the loyal and seditious.—
Such malignity and cowardice would invoke
the interference of civilized Europe. His
tory tells of the fires kindled in the name of
religion, of atrocities committed under pre
texts of order or liberty; but it is now urged
that scenes bloodier than the world has yet
seen shall be enacted in the name of philan
thropy!

REFUSED TO TAKE THE OATH.—Under
recent instructions to the commanding offi
cers of all arsenals and armories in the Uni
ted States, to administer the oath of alle
giance to the employees under their com
mand, nineteen refused to take the oath at
Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, on the
ground that they are foreigners. The Sec
retary of War gave orders for their im
mediate

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - OCTOBER 16.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 14.
How Stuart Escaped.

Stuart's retreat was even more leisurely than the first accounts made it. His men stopped an hour on the Maryland side of the Potomac to feed their horses in the cornfield. Pleasanton's cavalry arrived at the river an hour beforehand; but having ridden seventy-eight miles were too much exhausted to effect anything. The infantry, meantime, were crossing from Colesville, six miles away, but before they arrived Stuart was gone. He sent a bantering message to General Seth Williams, McClellan's Adjutant-General, and other old friends, and is reported to have told the people at the ferry that he had fooled the whole party, but had not succeeded in doing all he designed, not having captured or destroyed the Government stores at Frederick, or burned the Monocacy bridge. It is believed that the rebels have been re-enforced at least twenty-five thousand since they crossed the Potomac, making the present effective force as large as when they invaded Maryland. The overture, of which Stuart made the prelude, is not yet played. We are waiting to know whether Lee means to attempt to turn McClellan's right flank, or to march on Sigel, or to retreat. Opinions vary.

The Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., assume the war tax of one per cent recently levied by Congress, on premiums received; the tax of three per cent on dividends, and the tax of twenty-five cents on all policies and renewals.

Major General Sumner is over seventy years of age. He is so near-sighted that he cannot see distinctly a distance of a hundred yards.

It is estimated at the Naval Department that there are forty thousand enlisted men in the navy at this time.

The only persons exempt from draft in Ohio, are State and County officers and ministers of the gospel in charge of regular congregations are exempt from military duty, and if drafted will be discharged.

The profits on goods shipped from England and the Northern States to the rebel dominions by way of Nassau, are often one thousand per cent, clear of the heavy freight of \$300 a ton and all other expenses.

It is stated that the new Turkish minister of finance has actually found a large quantity of gold and silver in the Turkish exchequer, which is estimated at about 1,500,000 francs. This large treasure is supposed to have lain concealed for upwards of a century.

The dead-heads travel at their own risk. A New York court so held last week in the case of a damaged party who was riding on a pass on the New York Central. It is held in the light of a contract of exemption between the company and the dead-head.

Lord Wentworth, the grandson of Lord Byron, lately died in England; 27 years old. He was an ardent lover of liberty and equal rights, and instead of associating with his equals in rank and fortune, sought an independence by honest labor, and worked for many years as a ship-wright at Deptford, where he received wages as an ordinary mechanic.

General Milroy's brigade has returned to Western Virginia, having reached Wheeling on Thursday evening. This brigade was in General Pope's army before Washington, and is now back in its former scene of operations.

ANOTHER COMET.—A second though very faint comet is now in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars, our nearest planet. It is seventy millions of leagues from the earth and fifty-three from the sun.

The Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, the widely known lawyer and Democratic leader of Massachusetts, died at Boston on Tuesday last.

The taxable property in San Francisco this year is estimated at \$50,000,000. The entire population is over 90,000.

Mobile is now pretty well fortified, and the inhabitants affect to believe that it cannot be taken. They have got 10,000 troops, two gunboats and a ram.

The handsome sum of 14,520 per annum will be realized by the Income Tax on the salaries of members of Congress.

The city of Cincinnati is full of destitute negroes set free in the South. More coming. What is to be done?

Five companies of the 115th Ohio have arrived at Camp Chase, to perform guard duty over the Federal paroled prisoners.

The Chicago Journal, says: "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, in reply to a dispatch sent by the Collector of this district, that there was a great demand and anxiety about Excise Stamps in this city, telegraphs that 'until stamps are received, business must proceed without.'"

The Lightest of all Garments.—A shift of the wind.

From the Cincinnati Times, Oct. 13.
The News.

We have at last received sufficient detail of the battle of Perryburg to comprehend the engagement. As we have mistrusted, our army has again suffered through bad generalship. Gen. Buell laid out a plan to capture Bragg, but Bragg would not obey it. Thoroughly posted as to the position, force and movements of the Union army, he managed to throw his entire force upon McCook's corps de armie, and fight them a whole day before they received assistance.

McCook's force numbered 16,000, Bragg's between 20,000 and 40,000. Against this odds our troops battled all day long, from early dawn until late in the night, now driven back by overwhelming forces and again hurled by the impetuosity of their charges. It seems that Bragg, who, when Buell marched from Louisville, was a full week ahead of him, determined to make a stand at Perryville, and used all his spare time in making preparations. His army was massed on a range of hills, commanding entirely the approach over low grounds, and his purpose was to get McCook in the low grounds and then annihilate his army, as he could have done.

McCook, however, was too cautious, and discovered the enemy before he entered the trap. He formed his line of battle on the adjoining hills. Bragg was thus compelled to leave his position and attack McCook. There has been no such fighting during the war, as occurred upon the fields of Perryville. Single Union regiments repulsed whole brigades, and brigades divisions. The brigade of Jackson was attacked by Buckner's entire division, and fought until completely overwhelmed. Batteries were taken and retaken over and over again.

Our new regiments seemed to have been almost equal to old in valor. When night closed the battle, the contest was undecided, but Bragg, knowing that McCook would be reinforced during the night, and unwilling to encounter anything like an equal number, retreated before day. On the whole, our losses are heavier than the enemy's. Five hundred killed and two thousand wounded, are the figures now. The Rebel dead are said to largely outnumber ours. Buell did not pursue Bragg on the following day. The men required rest, and he was compelled to wait for his trains.

On Friday he marched, and well-authenticated reports at Louisville yesterday stated that a battle was raging near Harrodsburg on Saturday. There were rumors that Bragg and Kirby Smith had both been driven back to Camp Dick Robinson. That camp is south-east of Harrodsburg. If there was a battle on Saturday, we shall learn something of it through our noon dispatches. It is still contended that the Rebels are so surrounded that they cannot escape from the State.

While these movements are going on the Dumont division is doing good service about Frankfort.

From the East the intelligence is not hopeful. Gen. McClellan has returned to his headquarters, taking Mrs. McClellan along with him.

This is regarded as undoubted evidence that he intends remaining for sometime on the north side of the Potomac. Stuart's raid into Pennsylvania produced quite a sensation in Washington, being deemed the forerunner of a more important movement. In fact, it is already asserted that while he is distracting McClellan, Lee is moving on Sigel, at Centerville. McClellan has promised to capture the Rebel cavalry, but as yet he has not done it.

If three thousand Rebel cavalry can, without molestation, get into his rear, cannot thirty or forty thousand infantry, without baggage, do the same? Would it be at all astonishing to learn that Jackson has followed Stuart, and is marching upon Harrodsburg, while "all is quiet on the Potomac"? Seriously, the Army of the Potomac seems to have played out with the battle of Antietam. Since then it has sat quietly on the banks of the Potomac, regaling itself by rehearsing the stories of deserters and contrabands, as to the starving condition of the Rebel army. Almost daily, assurances have come from Washington that the quiet would soon be broken; but, while the favorable season for operations is passing away, we see no indications of a forward movement.

One day we hear that Lee is retreating, and another that he is advancing on Centerville. One day it is reported that the Rebel army is starving, and the next we hear of cavalry crossing the Potomac and plundering the citizens of a Free State with impunity. One of two things seems to be certain—McClellan has not the force to attack Lee, or it is the intention to winter the Army of the Potomac in Maryland.

If the first is the case, the Eastern States have been more backward in sending forward the troops of the new levy than is generally supposed. There should be at least 200,000 new troops from the Eastern States, and with that number added to the old army, McClellan, or any other man, ought to sweep the whole of Virginia. If it is the intention to install the inactivity of last winter, the country will most assuredly express its dissatisfaction, and not only the country but the army.

A reliable correspondent of the New York Times, writing from Gen. McClellan's headquarters a week or two ago, stated that the greatest fears of the soldiers were that they would be thrust into winterquarters. They are tired of the war, and desire to be led against the enemy, that the contest may be the sooner decided. The people all feel the same way.

We expect to hear of important movements in Western Virginia this week. If we are not mistaken, the Rebels will be compelled to leave the Kanawha Valley before many days.

The manual labor school at Amherst, N. H., offers to ladies and gentlemen a chance to pay the whole expense of a thorough education by manual labor.

The President in his reply to the emancipationists, declared that Gen. Butler had just informed him that he was issuing more rations to the slaves who had rushed to him than to all the white troops under his command. "And," added the President significantly, "they eat and that is all."

The cars on the Kentucky Central Railroad are running thirty miles out from Covington.

Captain Green Tallmadge of the Second Artillery U. S. A., and Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, died on Saturday evening.

A beautiful Tribute from a Father to a Son.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE, the able and accomplished editor of the Louisville Journal, the poet and patriot, thus mentions the late domestic affliction which he has sustained. The article is worthy of the warm and generous heart of Mr. Prentice and of the finer feelings of the soul. What a comment is this notice upon the sad and terrible contest in which the country is engaged—how it sunders families and the dearest domestic ties. The Journal says:

"OBITUARY.—William Courtland Prentice died on Monday last at Augusta, Ky., of wounds received in the conflict at that place on the preceding Saturday. He perished in the cause of the rebellion."

"It is not in the columns of a newspaper, it is only in the family circle or in the hush of solitude, that the emotions of a parent over such an event should have utterance. The tears of weeping eyes and the fast-trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the public gaze. The deepest agonies should be content to fold their somber wings in the soul. Consolation could not come from the world's sympathy; it can be looked for only from God and his angel Time. Nay, there are griefs that time itself has no power to allay or soothe, griefs that like running streams are deepening their channels forever."

"Wm. Courtland Prentice was no common young man. He was remarkable in his powers and in his temperament. A model of manly beauty, he had extraordinary intellectual energy, a strong thirst for strange and curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all that is sublime and beautiful in poetry and nature. He was generous, noble, of high-hearted, and a courage that no mortal peril, come in what form it might, could daunt. He excelled in looking destruction face to face in all its ways. He loved wild and dangerous adventures for the very danger's sake. His eagle spirit lived among the mountain crags and shouted back to the shouts of the storm. Although kind, unselfish and humane, he was impetuous, passionate and of unconquerable prejudices. He was not unfrequently unjust in his judgments, and he permitted nothing to stand between him and the execution of his purposes."

"This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession of life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the service of the Republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life, receiving, meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly ministrations of those against whose cause his strong right arm had been raised. Oh, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by a father's heart, but alas, the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against that glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation and almost of despair."

"And, yet we shall love to think of Courtland Prentice, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years."

The Debt we are Piling Up.
The New York Christian Advocate comments on the National Debt, which this rebellion is creating as follows:

"They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distance to the sun? Ninety-five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant reaches the allotted age of man; but the sun is not reached. Let another take his place, and live his three score years and no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axles, and yet the journey is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for the journey's end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions—not of ninety five."

For a hundred years and more churches have been gathering property in the United States. Subscriptions have been made; dying men have left their accumulations to their loved churches; and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property—not enough to pay the price of victory for one month."

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its influence into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury but a single hour. Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if half a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, for these the laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly equipments; but harvests perish and cities are ruined by their presence."

England is contributing fearful amounts of want and starvation to swell the price of victory. France loses the sale of twenty-five millions of its wares; and interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory."

How many a neglected, high-souled son of genius, sits down daily to the task of consolidating and mending human hearts while his own is breaking."

Satan was a very young snake when he tempted our parents with apples. He is about six thousand years old now, and more cunning in his means of temptation."

A gentleman called at the house of an honest old lady for the purpose of collecting a small debt. Not recollecting the amount, he promised to send his bill that evening. The old woman supposing he meant his son William, replied—'Oh! let our Sal never set up with any one yet; but Bill is a clever boy, and they may build a fire in 'tother room!'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 13.—Midnight.

The whole rebel army in Kentucky is understood to be now concentrated at Camp Dick Robinson, ten miles east of Danville, where it is now believed they will make a final stand, if they do anywhere in the State. The position there gives them good opportunities for retreat toward some of the Gaps into Eastern Tennessee, while it also affords a good line of defense against any advance from the region of Danville or Harrodsburg. They can thus fight as they wish on ground of their own selection and with their whole force, or if deemed desirable, can still probably make good their retreat. The larger portion of the bluegrass country is already practically redeemed from the rebels. There is general confidence that a successful contest with Bragg and Kirby Smith at Camp Dick Robinson will practically end the invasion of Kentucky. All stuff, however, about having them hemmed in, driving them up to the Ohio river and the like, is nonsense.

NEW YORK, October 13.—P. M.

There is an important Democratic meeting to-night at Cooper's Institute, presided over by Horace F. Clark, assisted by Washington Hunt and others. Speeches were made by Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren and Richard O. Gorman. A large number of outside meetings were also held. It is estimated that over 50,000 people were present.

NEW YORK, October 14.

At a Democratic meeting last night the following important letter was read by John Van Buren, not however, with the consent of the author:

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3d, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Hoping that in a day or two the new President will have happily passed through all personal dangers, and find himself installed an honored successor of the Great Washington, with you as the chief of his Cabinet, I beg leave to repeat in writing what I have before said to you orally, this supplement to my printed views dated in October last on the highly disordered condition of our so late happy and glorious Union. To meet the extraordinary exigencies of the times, it seems to me that I am guilty of no arrogance in limiting the President's field of selection to one of the four plans of procedure subjoined.

First.—Throw off the old and assume a new designation—the Union party—adopt the conciliatory measures proposed by Mr. Crittenden of the Peace Convention, and my life upon it, we shall have no new case of secession; but, on the contrary, an early return of many if not all the States which have already broken off from the Union. Without some equally benign measure the remaining slave holding States will probably join the Montgomery Confederacy in less than sixty days, when this city being included in a foreign country, would require a permanent garrison of at least 35,000 troops to protect the Government within it.

Second.—Collect the duties on foreign goods outside the ports of which this Government has lost the command, or close such ports by an act of Congress and blockade them.

Third.—Conquer the seceded States by invading armies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able general—a Wolf, a Dessaux or a Hoche—with three hundred thousand disciplined men, estimating a third for garrisons and a loss of yet greater number by skirmishes, sieges, battles and Southern fevers. The destruction of life and property on the other side, would be frightful however perfect the moral discipline of the invaders. The conquest completed at the enormous waste of human life to the North and Northwest, with at least \$250,000,000 added thereto, and *carboneo* fifteen devastated provinces not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors, but to be held for generations by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadrupled the net duties of taxes which would be possible to extort from them, followed by a protector or an Emperor.

4th. Say the seceded States: Wayward sisters depart in peace.

In haste, I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To Hon. Wm. Seward.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.

The following is a special dispatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer:

"Gov. Curtin has just received information, dated Perryville, Juniata co., from a reliable gentleman of Perry County, that a rebel force of thirty thousand men made their appearance within eight miles of Concord, Franklin County, last night, at twelve o'clock, and carried off 1500 horses. The farmers of Franklin co., are moving all their stock into Perry co. The rebels are supposed to be making for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad."

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company received a dispatch giving information that the eastern terminus of that line, at Philadelphia, is in special, but they have received no confirmation of the intelligence from any official on the road, and place no confidence in it.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 13.—The foregoing report of another rebel invasion is probably a canard.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 13.—The American has the following dispatch:

"FREDERICK, Oct. 13.—The escape of the rebels across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After they were driven from Nolan's Ford they divided and crossed the river in small bodies at different points. The farmers taken prisoners by them at Mercersburg were paroled at the river and arrived here to-day."

The farmers report that Generals Stuart and Wade Hampton both are with the expedition. The cavalry force was a detachment from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized not only horses in Maryland, but swept the portion of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking."

HARRISBURG, Oct. 14, 3 30 P. M.—The following has just been received from Col. McClure:

"CHAMBERSBURG, PA., Oct. 13.—A messenger just arrived at my camp at Stevens' Furnace, with information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, Adams co., in considerable force. They have been driven back from the Potomac and are trying to escape. Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburg, but they have a man named Logan, from Franklin co., with them, and as he is a superior guide, they may escape. All of our citizens have arms and will join the troops in cutting the rebels off."

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13, 3 P. M.—Since my last dispatch Col. McClure telegraphs to Gov. Curtin the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord, the rebels must cross at London, ten miles west of here on the pike, and we have news from there hourly. Concord is at the head of Path Valley, and to enter it the rebels must go by way of Mercersburg or Loudon, or cross Cove Mountain at Loudon and Fanestburg, and they could not move without our having information of it. The report is entirely without foundation, and has resulted from the exaggeration of the number of rebel cavalry at St. Thomas, on Friday night."

Latest from Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, October 14, 1 A. M.—General Negley is reported to have had a recent fight with guerrillas, near Nashville, taking 300 prisoners.

General Smith on Friday took 2,000 wounded and 1,500 well rebel prisoners between Harrodsburg and Danville.

The Federal forces are in possession of Harrodsburg and Danville. The rebels are between Danville and Camp Dick Robinson, proceeding toward the Camp. Our troops are in pursuit.

All accounts of an engagement between Perryville and Harrodsburg on Saturday were false. They proceeded from our troops shelling the woods as they pursued the rebels, the reports of the cannonading being construed into a battle between the two forces.

British Opinions upon American Affairs.

The London correspondent of the New York Times writes:

It is a curious fact that the English Press have not so much as one favorite or two in the Northern Government or army. They do not see a single Northern General entitled to any credit. Their heroes are Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and, above all, "Stonewall" Jackson. He is the victorious Cromwell of the war. This feeling grows so universal that papers which have, from Abolition sympathies, maintained the Northern cause, have now abandoned it and the recognition of the South, if it could be proposed to-day, would meet with little opposition. The change in feeling since the arrival of Mason and Slidell is very marked. The course of General Butler at New Orleans, and the reported outrage of General Mitchell or his subordinates, in Alabama, have had a strong influence in producing this result; but there has been something stronger. Above everything else, England worships success.

At present it is the fashion to talk of the superiority of Southern statesmen, generals, and soldiers. Thus a gentleman well known in America, and of high rank in the literary world, writes: "Everybody here (with rare exceptions) is delighted to see how things are going in America. I feel relieved from a great anxiety in thinking it is now unlikely that the Americans will make a Poland of our half of their country. The English are now beginning to see that the Southern people are a much superior people to their quondam associates of the North. These are the words of one of the most enlightened men in England, and a liberal in politics. What the feeling of Conservatives and Tories is, you may read in the London Herald, which continues to publish the absurd ruminations of 'Manhattan,' who has done his best to aid the Southern cause, and bring the Northern into contempt. His letters are eagerly read, as exponents of Northern opinion and feeling."

THE IRON-CLAD MONTAUK Afloat.—In the presence of a large assemblage, the new iron-clad Ericsson battery, Montauk, was launched at ten o'clock to-day, from the Continental Works, Greenpoint, where she has been for some months in course of construction under the supervision of Captain Ericsson, who has the direction of affairs connected with eight "corps" of the original Monitor, now building at Boston, Chester, Pa., Greenpoint and Jersey City. The Passaic, consort to the Montauk, was completed at the Continental Works a few days since.

The Montauk is 200 feet long, 45 feet wide and nearly 13 feet deep. These are very nearly the dimensions of all the other Monitors. Unusual care, however, has been bestowed upon the construction of this vessel. Her plates were critically examined in every instance, and it is believed that the most careful scrutiny could not discover a flaw in them. There is only one turret on board the Montauk, and its dimensions are 21 feet inside and 11 inches thick. It is in this turret that the battery of the vessel is placed, and it revolves in such a manner that shots can be fired at any point of the compass, within a few seconds of each other.

The turret is cupola shaped, and on the very top of it there is a pilot house, well guarded with iron, which never moves, no matter how rapid may be the revolution of the cupola. The guns will be fifteen-inch bore, almost the heaviest calibre used on war vessels, and the captain, loader and sponger can perform their business without fearing the intrusive entrance of an unwelcome shell, in the hottest battle. There are five inches of iron on the hull, besides the usual solid wooden frame, which is riveted and screwed none the less certainly because there is a shot-proof guard covering it.

The machinery of the vessel is also out of harm's way, being, it is said, inaccessible to any description of ammunition. It works in a great measure like the machinery of wooden craft, and is managed in nearly the same manner.

There is no prominent difference between the Montauk and Passaic; the latter has been already described at length in these columns. The next vessel to be launched will probably be the Weehauken, now nearly finished at Jersey City.

After the launch refreshments were served to a numerous party, among whom were several army and navy officers. Mr. Rowland and launched the first of the new Monitor fleet (the Passaic), the second being launched recently in Delaware.

The launch was one of the finest that has been witnessed here for years. The vessel sped nearly four hundred yards without intermission, not as much as a rope yarn giving way. Mr. Hill, Mr. Rowland's superintendent, conducted the whole affair in the most interesting manner. Admiral Paulding was present, and Admiral Gregory.—N. Y. Post, Oct. 10th.

One of Governor Andrew's "swarms" is requested to leave the highways and byways and go to Worcester to help fill up the quota of that noisy abolition city.—Boston Post.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS,
OLD AND NEW HAMS,
COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL
ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND
BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY
AND COUNTRY!!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION
Stand, embracing two large and elegant
three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue
to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my
long-established business of furnishing families
in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all
other most of the essential commodities con-
sumed in life, all which I am selling at the
most favorable rates for cash or such country
produce as suits the market. Thankful for the
liberal patronage so long extended to me in the
past, and which has enabled me to offer greater
inducements to customers hereafter, I respect-
fully solicit a continuance of their favors. Be-
low will be found advertisements of a few of my
specialties; but it would take up a whole news-
paper to enumerate all the commodities of
general necessity which I habitually keep on
hand. No one can examine my stock and go
away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17
OLD HAMS.—200 two year old can-
vassed of a lot of somewhat cheap, but of my
own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of
my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy
and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour-
bon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored
and only.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of
pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to
four years old, always kept on hand for sale low
by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant
supply of common Whiskies, at very low
rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands
always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain
and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White
Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions al-
ways kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best
grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring,
Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and
Peaches constantly on hand of the best
quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider
Vinegar specially manufactured from the
best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a
substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound
corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of
all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable
always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on
hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment
embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich,
pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels
of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River
Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and
Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Cadwallader's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 16

Mr. SAMUEL BRAMBLE, of this county, killed one of his negroes on last Thursday. The negro resisted his master, which was ended by the master being compelled to shoot him.

Of the twenty-six rebel Major Generals, all but five were Southern graduates at West Point. The rebels go forth with experience at the head of their armies.

The barn of Seth Parker, of Tollesboro, filled with a valuable crop of grain, was burned last Friday night. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary.

The 16th Kentucky regiment is now located at West Point, mouth of Salt river, and was not engaged in the recent battle at Perryville.

About one hundred drafted men for the old Ohio regiments, passed this city on last Friday, en route for Gallipoli.

Last Sunday morning a man, in the uniform of a 2nd Lieutenant, was found dead in the alley at the rear of the Woodruff House, Cincinnati. On examination it was found that his name was Jno. H. Wilson, and that he belonged to the Third Kentucky Regiment. It supposed that he must have fallen from the third story window.

H. D. Helm, of Newport, Gen. Lucius Desha, of Harrison county, and Judge Wm. S. Pryor, of Henry co., have been released from Camp Chase, on their parole of honor. Judge Pryor is allowed the liberty of the State of Ohio. The other two are confined to the city of Columbus, and are required to report daily to Gov. Tod.

The larger part of the inhabitants of Nassau are said to be descendants of old American loyalists, and thus to have inherited their dislike to us.

BLACK SOLDIERS.—General Halleck is rapidly arriving at the point of authorizing Generals to use black men for military purposes.

There will be no draft in Illinois, about sixty full infantry regiments having been raised under the late calls, making 10,000 more than the State's complement.

Secretary Chase is quite unwell and unable to attend to business.

It is again reported that General McClelland has been assigned to a command in the West, and will leave at once for his post. The position is not named.

Gen. Jim Lane, in his late New York speech, boasted that in his infancy he was rocked in the same cradle with a nigger baby. The nigger, keenly alive to disgrace has never said a word about it.

The French Minister of Agriculture, in a report to the Emperor, says the corn crop of this year in France is generally considered as equivalent to that of an average year.

The Quakers of Indiana and Ohio are to be subject to the draft, and those who are drafted are to fall in or pay the sum of two hundred dollars each.

Gen. Wool is said to be "down" on the surrender of Harper's Ferry. He pronounces it "disgraceful and utterly inexcusable."

Gold is selling at 30c premium, and sterling exchange at 40c in New York City. This is more owing to the rapid depreciation in paper currency than any bona fide rise in the value of gold. As an indication of the views of the shrewd calculators of Wall street the sign is decidedly ominous.

The paroled soldiers, taken by the rebels on last Thursday, are coming in daily. They were captured on Salt river, about six miles west of Lawrenceburg. The number taken was four hundred and ten, besides thirty-two wagons. They belonged to McCook's command.

The house of Squire Turner, about five miles from this city, was entered, on Monday evening, by three scoundrels and robbed of Ten dollars.

Capt. Bateman's Company, recruited mostly in this county, participated in the fight at Perryville. Capt. Bateman was reported captured. Mr. Boyd was also taken prisoner, and Mr. Haughey killed, both from Minerva.

Richard Haws, formerly of Paris, Ky., was inaugurated as Confederate Governor of this State on last Saturday.

The railway bridge over Kentucky river, at Frankfort, which was built at an expense of 50,000, was destroyed by the Confederates some days ago.

In answer to innumerable inquiries about the number of prisoners we really took in the Maryland battles it is proper to state that we took about 1,500 in all; hardly so many as we lost in contrabands recaptured into slavery at Harper's Ferry.—Chicago Tribune.

Within the past seven weeks there have been issued by the City Register of Boston, one hundred and four more marriage licenses than for the same period last year.

The indications in New York State are that she will elect the Seymour Constitutional Union ticket in November.

From the Lexington Statesman, Oct. 1st.

The government of the late United States of America, was based upon a written constitution, defining the privileges and the duties of the different States. The Constitution was ratified and adopted by each sovereign State, on entering the Union. So long as this fundamental law was sustained as the highest governmental authority in all sections, the Union continued to be, as it was intended by its patriotic founders, a happy compact, mutually beneficial to the people of all the States. Obedience to it in good faith by each member of the confederation, resulted in harmony and good will. A strict adherence to its limitations, secured to the General Government "the consent of the governed." Though not yet "off the muster roll," we are old enough to remember when nearly or quite all the States of the Union, in the spirit of good neighbors, had upon their statute books, laws designed to carry out the provisions of the federal constitution in regard to the institution which has since become so obnoxious to the people of the free States, and from a revolutionary opposition to which all our present national difficulties have sprung. In those peaceful days, citizens were commanded by their State laws to do acts which have since been denounced by new laws in the same States, as heinous crimes, for the commission of which the penalties of fine and imprisonment were provided. Well do we remember when fugitive slaves were frequently committed to jail, under the authority of State laws, for the purpose securing their return to their owners. Such judicial acts were common in the free States, and those who administered the laws, whether their personal views were pro or anti-slavery, performed their duty in reverence to the laws and the Constitution in accordance with which those laws had been enacted.

Those were indeed days of peace and good will among the States of the Union. The fourth of July brought the people together in all parts of the country to indulge in national rejoicings under the same flag, the then glorious stars and stripes.

But alas, what a change has come over the country! From the spirit which dictated the sentiment that our constitution was a "league with hell," has sprung overpowering fanaticism which has destroyed all. Bad faith has taken the place of genuine patriotism—States are no longer neighbors—the federal government has ceased to be the servant of a perfect union—outrage has been met by resentment—the Union has been dissolved—peace is gone!

Who, oh, who are responsible for the great calamity upon us? Look to the base occupants of many pulpits—to unprincipled demagogues who have misled the people and promoted sectional prejudices and animosities—to State legislation withdrawing constitutional aid from sister States and obstructing the execution of laws of Congress—to the sectional party, which, upon a sectional platform, has placed in power a sectional administration of the federal government. Look to these causes, and find the reasons why many of the States have withdrawn from the Union and will never, of their own free will, return to it. Should they ever return, it will not be as a free people, but as a subjugated, overpowered, conquered and ruined community.

Had the people of the free States been guided by the counsels of such men in their midst as Webster, Pierce and others who regarded all the States as sisters—who knew "no North, no South, no East, no West"—who loved the Union under the Constitution—secession would have been unknown; we should have been spared the disgraceful and fratricidal war now being waged; and the millions of treasure, which have been, and will be expended in hostilities, would have remained in the hands of the people, from whom it will now be wrung by taxation.

The Southern States have not ceded because of opposition to the Constitution or its defenders, but in resentment to the acts of those who hold that instrument in contempt. Whatever of evils, therefore, grow out of the controversy, are justly chargeable to the original offenders. Upon that fanatical party, grown into controlling dimensions, rests before the world, the responsibility of the destruction of the Union, and all the attending and never ending consequences.

The Philadelphia North American, an administration paper, gives currency to a report that three thousand of the new Union troops raised in Missouri, have joined the rebels.

YES THEY'LL GO.—The Abolitionists always said they'd go when their time came. We did not know they intended a joke.—Their time has come now, and they go—yes, they go—they do that—they go to the Examining Surgeons and show their rumpus! That's the way they go to war.—Logan (O.) Gazette.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.—Napoleon, confessedly the most consummate commander that ever lifted a sword, who by his tactics out-generated all Europe, had a strict regard for the pieces of music which were played by the soldiery on particular occasions. Certain tunes were prohibited, others used only under peculiar circumstances; and others reserved for the final charge, retained only to be let loose perhaps with a reserve corps; and it is stated that in making the famous passage of the Alps, under circumstances the most appalling and dreadful, if the soldiers at any time hesitated in the march, he ordered the buglers to sound their liveliest notes, and if the obstacle was so great as to bring them to a dead halt, the whole band was ordered peal forth the charges of battle, which never failed to bear them over the most formidable difficulties.

Vanity Fair's advice to Brigadiers is—"Go in, old boys! go in, and loose your legs!—Think of the facilities this will afford you, when the war is over, for stumping your respective States!"

The Cincinnatians, when their drinking water is too thick with mud, are in the habit of filtering it through a cane-bottomed chair.

The Washington Republican (Abolition) makes the following significant statement:

We are to-day no nearer the possession of Virginia than we were in April, 1861, and it is doubtful if the military strength of the resistance to us has not increased in quite as great a proportion as our own. That is the painful truth of the case, and we may as well look it in the face.

It would seem that the President has looked it in the face, and has become satisfied that the repression of this rebellion by merely military measures is an impossibility. That was obvious to some from the start, and to increasing numbers as events have progressed.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Oct. 16, 1862.

Sugar New Orleans, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2 cts. Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls. 60c.; Half Bbls. 35c. COFFEE 25 to 30 with upward tendency. WHEAT—Red 80c.; White 85 to 90c. FLOUR—Selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Whisky—Market firm Nelson's extra selling at 85c. CRACKED SUGAR, 15c. CRACKED " 15c. LOAF " 15c. BACON—Sides 5c; Hams 6@3c; Shoulders 3 1/2 cts. LARD—6 1/2 cts. per lb. HEMP—\$4 75 per ton. TOBACCO—Selling at 4@8c lbs. MACKEREL—Bbls. No. 2, \$10; Halfbbls. 5.50, Quarters \$3.25. SALT—1.00 bushel. IRON—Bar Iron 2 1/2; Nail Iron 6 1/2@3; Horse Shoe 3 1/2@5c. NAILS—\$3 75 for 10d. RICE—9c lb. FEATHERS—32 cents lbs.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STOCK!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED FIFTY PACKAGES DRY GOODS!

Embracing English, French & American Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Apron Checks, Plaid Linseys, Shaker Flannels, Bed Ticks, Shirting, Stripes, Gray and Scarlet Flannels, Mouseline Delaines, Embroideries, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery and Notions generally. Terms Wholesale and Retail for CASH ONLY.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Maysville, Ky., October 2nd, 1862.

NEW WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS, White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

Aug. 23

SHIRTS.

BALLOU'S PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS. Received this day by the case from the manufacturers, and for sale wholesale and retail. Terms Cash.

Aug 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

E. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.

MAYSVILLE

Literary Institute!

THE next Session of the Male Department of this Institute, will convene on the 1st Monday in September. It is designed during the coming year to make the course of instruction thorough and systematic. Competent teachers will be procured as the interest of the School demand. This school having been chartered with collegiate privileges, young men who desire it are sufficiently advanced, can pursue the regular studies of the College course, and receive the degree of A. B. at its completion. Board can be obtained in the family of the Principal. For further particulars inquire of

M. H. SMITH, Principal.

August 14-1m

DONIPHAN HOUSE,

(FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Between Sutton and Wall Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - - - - KENTUCKY

A. DONIPHAN, Proprietor

THE ONLY ONE DOLLAR DAY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Travelers are respectfully requested to give it a trial.

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. [June 19, 1862-ly.]

VINEGAR.

35 barrels of Pure Cider Vinegar, for sale by H. C. LLOYD.

Negroes Wanted.

JOB PRINTING!

Plain and Fancy Job Printing

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE

Bulletin Office!

This department of our Establishment is now complete, and inferior to none in Kentucky. We are prepared to meet all orders, of any and every description, promptly and on short notice and at prices greatly reduced from those of former year.

To one and all we would say hand in your Orders as we will neither be excelled in

LOW PRICES!

NOR

STYLE OF WORKMANSHIP!!

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profit.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness. All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market street.

J. C. ADAMS,

Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

GREENUPBURG, KY.,

WILL continue to Practice in the Circuit Courts of Kentucky, and will attend promptly to all business that may be intrusted to him; special and prompt attention will be given to collections.

In connection to the office of Presiding Judge of the County Court and Judge of the Quarterly Court, does not interfere with his practice in the Circuit Courts.

Fine Gold Watches

A N D

JEWELRY!!

THE undersigned beg leave to state that we have just received a large stock of Watches and Jewelry consisting in part of the following articles viz: Gold and Silver Hunting Case, Duplex Lever & Swiss Watches both ladies and gents. A large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Lava, Brilliant, Coral and Jet Sets, a choice assortment of Rings, Buttons, Bracelets, Timbales and Lockets, Gold Silver and Steel Spects, a good stock of Silver and plated ware and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Any article of Watches or Jewelry made to order in the shortest notice.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and warranted by experienced workmen. DUFFEY & MCCARTHEY.

2nd. Street opposite A. M. January & Son.

July 8-ly

Hats.

A LARGE stock of superior Hats, embracing NEW YORK HATS, French Standard, Soft, Wide and Stiff Brim Hats of every description, now in store and for sale by Wholesale and Retail.

M. R. BURGESS & SON.

PERIODICAL DEPOT.

All the Monthlies and Weeklies such as HARPER, LESLIE, NEW YORK MERCURY, NEW YORK LEDGER, WAVERLY'S MAGAZINE, Always to be found at JOHN J. BROSEE, Second Street.

ATTRACTIONS!

REDUCTIONS!!

BARGAINS!!!

You save money by buying your Dry

Goods at the CHEAP STORE!!!!

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM AUCTIONS,

EVERY WEEK!!!!

MULLINS & HUNT

BEG to inform their NUMEROUS friends and old customers in Mason and adjoining counties, that their new establishment, opposite the Farmers Bank, to which they have recently removed, is complete in every department, and never on any former occasion have they been in such a position to present inducements to their patrons as the present.

Their Stock is now unrivalled in variety, elegance, fashion and cheapness, and considerably enlarged, in every branch, since their removal. Their Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., cannot be surpassed.

Their Stock of HATS, (some manufactured expressly for the best class of Kentucky trade) is unequalled; and in the Carpet and House Furnishing department, the goods need but to be seen to command attention.

Their Stock of Dress Goods, comprising every article adapted to a ladies wardrobe, deserves particular attention, embracing so many beautiful and recherche materials. Economy is the order of the day, and to those who study it, we respectfully extend an invitation to call and examine our stock at the Cheap Dry Goods Store,

OPPOSITE THE FARMERS BANK, 2ND STREET.

MULLINS & HUNT.

Maysville, Ky. June 19, 1862.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR

- A N D -

Fancy Grocery Store!

I K E N E L S O N ,

IMPORTER OF

Brandies, Wines, Gins,

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN LIQUORS.

AND DEALER IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, NUTS, PRESERVE &c.

AND SUCH FANCY GROCERIES,

ALSO, TOBACCO, SEGARS &c.

OLD BOURBON AND MONONGAHELA WHISKIES, & DOMESTIC LIQUORS IN GENERAL.

NOS. 47 & 49, WEST SIDE OF MARKET

August 7

In addition to my already large assortment of Liquors and Fancy Goods, I have lately received and purchased for cash and can sell as low as any house in the city.

20 Half Pipes Jules Robin Brandy,

25 Quarter casks do do do,

5 1/2 Pipes United Proprietors Brandy,

20 1/2 " A Seignette do,

20 1/2 " Fine Old Port Wine,

20 1/2 " Crown Sherry do,

5 casks Fine Madeira do,

5 Pipes superior Holland Gin,

3 Puncheons St. Croix Rum,

30 Baskets Heidsieck Champagne Wine, Qts. & Pts

25 Hf. do do do, Pints,

20 Baskets Creme De Bouree do, Quarts,

20 Cases assorted brands Claret Wine,

50 " Rhine do,

25 " Sparkling and Still Catawba Wine,

Taguer with a large and complete assortment of

Raspberries, Peaches, E. Walnuts,

Brazil Nuts, Dates, Currants,

Peanuts, Peaches, Citron,

Olives, Worcestershire Sauce, F. Mustard,

Sardines, Cove Oysters, Lobsters,

Clams, Salmon, Pine Apples,

Pickles, Jellies, Assort. Syrup,

Piccolillies, Brandy Cherries and Peaches,

Morning Call, Wake Up and other Bitters,

Sealed and No. 1 Herring,

Superior Brands of Fine Havana Segars;

Assorted " German do,

Cheerful and Havana Slices do,

To which I invite the attention of dealers, promising to do as well for them as any Louisville or Cincinnati house can.

ISAAC NELSON,

aug 7 1862 16 Market St., Maysville, Ky.

Baltimore and Ohio

RAILROAD.

GREAT NATIONAL ROUTE

Terminates at Washington and Baltimore on the East, and Wheeling, Benwood and Parkersburg on the West, at which places it unites with railroads, steamers, &c., for and from all points in the West, South-West and North-West.

THREE THROUGH TRAINS leave Wheeling daily (Sunday excepted).

TWO THROUGH TRAINS leave Parkersburg daily (Sunday excepted).

Direct connections are made by these lines FOR ALL THE EASTERN CITIES.

A WESTERN DUEL.

The following terrible account of a south-western duel is no work of fiction, but the history of an actual occurrence, that took place in a public tavern some years ago, and amidst a number of witnesses. To make the story intelligible, it should be premised that a swaggering Western colonel, one of those ruffianly bullies that occasionally infest society, on entering a tavern, swore that he would raise a fight, and in order to do so, walked quietly up to a young man in the company, and, after listening to some private conversation between himself and a friend, deliberately gives him the lie, and calls him a coward. A rencontre, of course, takes place, and the following is the mode of fighting and the result of the fight:

"Reconciliation, even during the space of a few hours, being thus rendered impossible, and all the already proposed modes of fighting being rejected or unattended to, a new proposition was made. It was distinctly that in order to disarm out of the parties of his decided general advantages of a duelist—to prevent the other, as far as possible, the following articles ought to be agreed to: That the landlord should give up the use of a large empty room, which extended over the whole top of his house, and allow every window to be closely blocked up with shutters and boards. That, when this was done, the duellists should be divested of every particle of clothing, armed each with a brace of pistols and a bowie knife, and then be let into the room, three minutes being given, after the closing of the door, before hostilities commenced, the expiration of the time being announced to them by three rapid knocks upon the door.

"Will it be believed that this arrangement was instantly agreed to? But so it was.—And a tolerable party immediately proceeded up stairs, some to make the needful arrangements, and others to listen to this unseen fight, and await its exciting result.

"Savage as men's spirits may be, such a scene of preparation was enough to silence, if not awe them. While it was passing, no man spoke; but all looked curiously upon the fine, muscular persons that were soon, in all probability, about to cut each other up alive.

"All things being ready, the door, which had cautiously been kept closed, to prevent the interior of the place being seen by the duellists, was opened, and they entered the room of death together. The old man, whose friend one of them was, wept in silent bitterness; but, by an involuntary action, as the young man passed out of his sight, evidently besought heaven to assist the innocent.—The door was closed. The time-keeper drew out his watch, and kept his eyes steadily fixed upon it. The assembled party employed that brief period in offering and accepting (in whispers) bets of from one to five hundred or more dollars, as to the result. According to sporting phrase, 'the colonel was the favorite,' though the backers of neither one nor the other appeared inclined to offer very long odds.

"The time-keeper closed his watch, and gave the signal; at the same moment, all the lights on the landing and staircase were extinguished, in order that no ray might pass through the least crevice into the inside of the room.

"Everybody expected, upon the giving of the signal, to hear the commencement of the strife; but they listened in dead silence to no purpose—not the remotest sound, even of a footstep, could be heard. And thus they waited five minutes, and ten, and twenty, and yet the combatants gave no sign. After the lapse, as near as might be conjectured, of half-an-hour, or thereabouts, one pistol was discharged; and although the listeners had been in continued expectation of it so long, yet, when it did come, a sudden start of surprise ran through them, as though each man had instantly felt that he might have received the contents himself. And then followed a hasty step across the floor—another pistol report—the clashing of knives, and a brief, but seemingly desperate, attempt to wrestle, which quickly terminated, and all again was quiet.

"'It's all up!' whispered one, 'I'll bet drinks for the crowd!'

"'Taken!' said another. 'I begin to want a julep!'

"'Fifty to forty the colonel has killed him!' remarked a third. 'He was a very nice young man, but he can't come in this time!'

"And thus they would have gone on, had not the third report been just then heard, followed by a prolonged expectation of it so long, yet, when it did come, a sudden start of surprise ran through them, as though each man had instantly felt that he might have received the contents himself. And then followed a hasty step across the floor—another pistol report—the clashing of knives, and a brief, but seemingly desperate, attempt to wrestle, which quickly terminated, and all again was quiet.

"'Some individuals present were for opening the doors immediately; but this proposition was overruled on the ground that, if the fight was not yet over, the most able might take advantage of the appearance of the light to kill the other even lying on the boards.

"About half an hour was, if I recollect aright, allowed to pass in close and attentive listening, to catch the most distant sound from within. None was heard; and at the expiration of that period, amidst a crowd of the most horrible of anxious faces, the door was opened, and the whole party rushed in. Towards the remotest end, and not far from the wall, lay a heap like red cloth. It was composed of the gashed and bloody bodies of the duellists! One lay across the other.—They were taken up; and something like a distant murmur of applause followed, when it was discovered that the colonel was undermost!

"But many who best knew him spoke outright their gladness, when an examination proved that he was perfectly dead. Both bodies were so mangled, that it was next to impossible to handle them without touching the wounds.

"The best of it was, however, that the conqueror of this fearful white savage was found to be still alive. He was taken down stairs instantly, stimulants were given, and he began to revive. His body was then carefully washed; after which, being cautiously wrapped up, he was conveyed away to the nearest surgeon's some time after midnight.

"The room exhibited a spectacle not to be described.

"When the door was closed," said he, we were surrounded by the most profound darkness. It seemed for some moments to cover the senses and be close to my eyes. During the three minutes allowed before the battle might begin, my principal aim was to get away from my antagonist into another part of the room, without his knowledge, and to stand there by the wall, until, perhaps, he should make some movement, by the sound of which I could be directed in my attack. The crowd outside was as still as death. I held my breath, and treading so lightly that I could not hear my own foot-falls, I stole away to that side of the room on which I entered. Whether he had calculated that I should naturally do so, and had, therefore, taken the same direction, nobody can now tell; but no sooner had I stood to listen for him, than I found he was somewhere about me—I could hear his breathing. With the greatest caution and silence, I hastened to another part, expecting every moment that he would run against me, or I against him. And in this kind of maneuvering, sometimes to get away, and sometimes to approach, if I fancied, though why I know not, that an advantage might be gained, the greater part of the silent half-hour you speak of was spent.

"At length, having safely reached the opposite side, I stood still, resolved not to move again, until he either approached, having, perhaps, found me out, or by some means or other I could discover his position in the room. Having now got beyond his reach, I felt that to be motionless on my part would be the wisest step, and calculated that his passion and fury would soon lead him on to the exhibition of less caution.

"Nothing of the kind occurred, and yet the first ball discharged was mine. A mouse could have been heard to stir; but we were perfectly lost to each other.

"Eventually, whether my eyes had become more accommodated to the blackness, or from whatever cause, but true enough it is, I perceived a pair of eyes on the other side, nearly opposite me. They shone like those of a hyena in the night. I fired instantly, and rushed forward. The flash showed me the colonel crouched down against the wall, and must have equally directed him to me. He fired as he advanced, but missed. We were almost close together. The empty pistols were thrown down, and the knives used. He rushed on with great ferocity, and tried to grapple with me, but I slipped out of his arms; and for an instant being quite separated, both stood still, listening for the place of the other. I think he must have heard me, for he fired a second time, with such effect as you have all seen. Nothing but his knife now remained. I had a knife and a pistol. We were so close together that he was upon me almost as soon as the pistol-ball. The latter staggered me a little at the moment, but I met him with the knife, and from that time we never separated again. My object was to keep him from closing upon me, until I could be as certain as darkness would permit of using my last ball to advantage.

"In consequence of that I retreated in various ways, both still fighting, sometimes on the open floor, and sometimes knocking ourselves with violence against the wall.

"I was growing faint. I found my strength failing, and then I fired my second pistol. The light instantaneously made, showed both men redder than the Indian on the field of battle. I heard that he staggered, and rushed with all my strength upon him. He still fought a little, but suddenly dropped before me, and more than that I do not know.

"Such is the tale, as nearly as the writer can remember, that was related to him.—Should it be said that he met with a romantic, in that case, his only hope is, that he may meet with another such every day of his life; though his firm and well-founded belief is that all the details are perfectly true.

"The late Government survey of the great lakes gives the following exact measurements: Lake Superior—greatest length 355 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 988 feet, height above the sea 627 feet, area 32,000 square miles. Lake Michigan—greatest length 300 miles, greatest breadth 108 miles, mean depth 900 feet, height above the sea 587 feet, area 20,000 square miles. Lake Huron—greatest length 200 miles, greatest breadth 160 miles, mean depth 300 feet, height above the sea 574 feet, area 20,000 miles. Lake Erie—greatest length 250 miles, greatest breadth 80 miles, mean depth 200 feet, height above the sea 555 feet, area 6,000 miles. Lake Ontario—length 180 miles, mean breadth 65 miles, mean depth 500 feet, height above the sea 262 feet, area 6,000 square miles. Total length of five lakes, 1,345 miles; total area, 84,000 square miles.

"The hydraulic works of the Illinois Central Railroad, in Chicago, raise twenty-five thousand cubic feet of water at each revolution of the lifting wheel. In one minute they raise enough to cover a surface of one mile in length, ten feet in width, and two feet deep. It is estimated that if the mouth of the Chicago river could be dammed up to prevent the water of the lake running in, these works would pump the river dry in two days! The lifting or pumping wheel is thirty-eight feet in diameter.

COPPER IN ILLINOIS.—A nugget of copper, weighing ninety-four pounds, was exhibited recently at Chicago. It is very pure, with a smart sprinkling of silver, and is worth in the lump about twenty cents per pound. This nugget was found on the farm of Marion Quackenbush, in Kane county, Illinois, and situated about forty miles from the city of Chicago.

"There are now no less than eight hundred persons—men, women and children employed at the U.S. Arsenal at Watertown, Mass., in the preparation of cartridges and in the manufacture of other munitions of war.

"An Amazon out West, in describing her runaway husband, says: Daniel may be known by a scar on the nose, where I scratched him."

"Counterfeit notes of the Bank of England are in circulation, made on the regular banknote paper, which was stolen from the manufactory. The counterfeit creates considerable excitement, as these notes depend more on the paper for their genuineness than on the engraving. The bank has offered a liberal reward for the detection of the counterfeiters.

The Chicago Post styles the Governors' address as the mouse brought forth by the mountain at Altoona.

The Democratic press is unanimous in condemning the Emancipation Proclamation.

BULLETIN PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT!

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Mercantile Work.

BILLS OF LADING, BILL HEAD, CERTIFICATES, DRAV TICKETS, CIRCULARS, BLANKS, DEEDS, RECEIPTS, REGISTERS.

SHOW CARDS!

AND BILLS IN COLORS

CHECKS, CARDS, HEADINGS, NOTES, ENVELOPES, CONTRACTS.

SHOW BILLS

FOR Country Merchants

SHOW BILLS, HAND BILLS, INVITATIONS, BILLS OF FARE, POSTERS, LABELS, &c, SCHOOL & COLLEGE SCHEMES, CONCERT PROGRAMMES, &c.

PAMPHLET WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. SCHOOL & COLLEGE CATALOGUES, MISCELLANEOUS PAMPHLETS, CONSTITUTIONS, REPORTS, BRIEFS, &c.

PRINTING IN GOLD AND COLORS!

We have a very complete Printing Establishment. Our facilities for doing all kinds of Work,

Plain or Ornamental

Are first class. We have added to our Type many of the Modern styles, and being Practical Printers, we are thus enabled to furnish Jobs promptly, to guarantee satisfaction and to accept

LOW PRICES!

THE ATTENTION

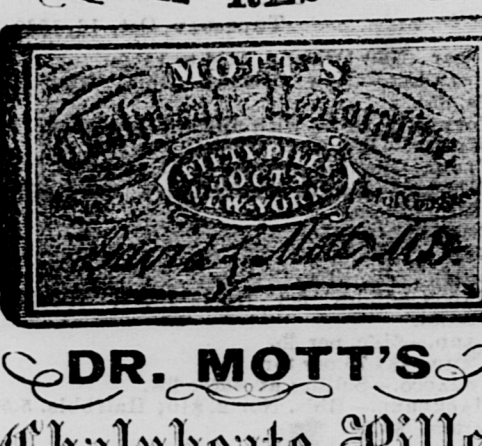
OF Business Men, Teachers, Committees, &c.,

Is respectfully directed to our Establishment, if they desire first class work at low rates.

Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention. Work furnished, in all cases, at the time promised.

ROSS & ROSSER.

HEALTH RESTORED!



DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.

An aperient and stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz:

DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHÆA, CONSTIPATION, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MIS-MENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, etc., PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, etc.

The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of iron can for a moment be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in a-ny conceivable case. In all cases of female debility (fluor albus, chlorosis, etc.), its effects are delightfully renovating. No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt, happy, and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, com-plete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative it has no superior and no substitute.

Put up in neat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2 50; one dozen boxes, \$4 00. For sale by Druggists generally. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

P. R. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents,
339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

N. B.—The above is a fac-simile of the label on each box.

NEW YORK Benevolent Infirmary.

ESTABLISHED AND ENDOWED FOR THE RELIEF OF THOSE SUFFERING WITH CONTAGIOUS, VENEREAL, AND CHRONIC DISEASES, AND FOR THE ERADICATION AND EXTIRPATION OF ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY AND SEXUAL ORGANS, OF WHATEVER NATURE.

The JOURNAL MEDICAL RECORD, containing VALUABLE INFORMATION on Syphilis, Gonorrhea and the New Remedies employed at the Infirmary, for the cure of the above diseases, sent to those needing medical aid, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Don't fail to send for a copy.

To parents of many scrofulous and diseased children, certain means of prevention will cheerfully be communicated, on application by mail.

The Prescriptions for Consumption, used by the Infirmary, will be sent Free to all who need it. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Catarrh, and Consumption, as thousands can attest. Send before you perish.

To all who apply by letter, with full description of age, occupation, symptoms of disease, of any kind, and habits of life. Confidential advice, free of charge, will be given, by the Chief Physician or Surgeon.

Address, with two or three stamps for postage, to
DR. A. BARNY, Secretary,
Williamsburg, New York
(Box 141.)

Purify the Blood.

DR. WEAVER'S CANKER AND SALT RHEUMS CURE. FOR THE CURE OF CANKER, SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Sore Eyes, and every kind of Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE BLOOD PURIFIER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

It is the prescription of an Educated Physician, and all who are afflicted with any of the above named diseases, should use it without delay. It will drive the disease from the system, and once out on the Skin, a few applications of

DR. WEAVER'S CERATE, OR OINTMENT, and you have a permanent cure.

The Cerate has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and when once used, it has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Old Sores, Tetter and Ringworm, Scald Head, Chilblains and Frost Bites, Itch, Herpes, Chapped or Cracked Hands or Lips, Blisters or pimples on the Face. And for

SORE NIPPLES AND SORE EYES, the Cerate is the only thing required to cure.—It should be kept in the house of every family. Price of Syrup \$1, Cerate 25 cents per Bottle. Directions accompany each Bottle.

Sold by Most Medicine Dealers.

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Proprietors For Western and Southern States; Cincinnati, O. To whom orders for the above Medicines may be addressed.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by Seaton & Broderick, Maysville, Ky. G. G. Watson, Foster, Ky. Crain & Co., Hillsboro, Ky. A. Boyd, Sharpsburg, Ky. J. T. Shepherd, Grayson, Ky. Eli & Co., Catlettsburg, Ky. J. H. Haskell & Son, Ashland, Ky. Hunter & Maddox, Ripley, Ohio.

Negroes Wanted.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, TWO HUNDRED ACRES OF WESTERN LAND, in Livingston County, Missouri, for good likely negroes. The owner has refused \$2,000 for the land. Apply at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

TY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to sell all kinds of SOAP & CANDLES equal in quality to Cincinnati or any other markets. "Harvard Soap" at less prices, which the following list will show:

CANDLES. SOAP.
Mould Candles 10c Family Soap, No. 1, 4 1/2
Extra " 11 Palm " 5 1/2
Summer Mould 12 Extr Palm " 5 1/2
Extra Family Candles 13 German " 5 1/2
24lbs to box 12 1/2 " extra " 6 1/2
Star Candles 15 " " 6 1/2
Glycerine " 60 to 75 per dozen.

Five per cent off for CASH in any quantities to such purchasers.
Cash paid for Tallow and Grease.
Address,
BELL & COLLINS,
Soap and Candle Factory Maysville, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do this has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSENTERY AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to displace the four humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purgation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overturned.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointments have followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, 51 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renowned for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

FOR THE CURE OF
Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Stomachic, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetters, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Diaper Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and it is the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

J. J. WOOD, SEATON & BRODERICK, Maysville, Ky.

OUR FRIEND—OUR COMFORTER

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S SHERRY WINE BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED REMEDY FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General Debility, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach, Liver, or Bowels.

THEY are used and recommended by leading Physicians of the country, and all who try them pronounce them invaluable.

Dr. JAMES L. LEEPER, writes from Navarre, Stark Co., Ohio, "The Bitters are highly praised by those suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia and liver complaint."

Dr. WM. M. KELR, of Rogersville, Ind., writes that they are the most valuable medicine he has ever used, and he has recommended great success, and with them made several cures of palpitation of the heart and general debility.

D. K. GALLEHERS, M. D., writes from Van Wert, Ohio, "I most respectfully recommend the Sherry Wine Bitters to the notice of Dyspeptic persons; and to all who require a stimulating medicine."

SUCH NEWS WE ARE RECEIVING DAILY

FULL DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE. They are sold by Medicine Dealers generally. Price 75cts. per bottle. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, Proprietors for the Southern and Western States, to whom address all orders. For sale by

Seaton & Broderick; Maysville, Ky. G. G. Watson; Foster, Ky. Crain & Co.; Hillsboro, Ky. A. Boyd; Sharpsburg, Ky. J. T. Shepherd; Grayson, Ky. Eli & Co.; Catlettsburg, Ky. J. H. Haskell & Son; Ashland, Ky. Hunter & Maddox; Ripley, Ohio.

CHEESE.

PICKETT'S Blue Grass Cheese always on hand and for sale by H. C. LLOYD, Maysville, June 19, 1862.

THEY GO TO THE RIGHT SPOT! INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH! PURIFY YOUR BREATH! STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICES!

SPALDING'S Throat Confections,

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN, GOOD FOR LECTURERS, GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS, GOOD FOR SINGERS, GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES, GENTLEMAN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS, LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS, CHILDREN CRY FOR SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly. They clear the Throat. They give strength and volume to the voice. They impart a delicious aroma to the breath. They are delightful to the taste. They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while travelling or attending public meetings for stilling your Cough allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. My signature is on each package. All other are counterfeits. A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents. Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 45 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache. CURE Nervous Headache. CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periods attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headaches to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels, removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or in an advanced state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE 25 CENTS. All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF CEPHALIC PILLS, WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN, Feb. 5, 1861.
SPALDING, SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more. Address,

Part of these are for the neighbor, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you. Send the pills by mail, and oblige Your obt. Servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Haverford, Pa., Feb. 1861.
Mr. Spalding, Sir:

I wish you to send